

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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### THE MAINE FARMER

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### AGRICULTURAL.

#### AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the East Somerset Agricultural Society on the day of their Cattle Show and Fair, October, 1833.

BY HON. HENRY WARREN.

[Published by request.]

(CONTINUED.)

As connected with the subject of stock, we may speak of the Dairy. I believe that we always have a good market here for butter and cheese. But we seldom find any made among us that is fit to send to market. The first requisite for a good dairy is to have good cows. And let no man who keeps two, say that he cannot afford to have them good. Let him sell them both and buy one good one and give her the keeping of both, and he will find it much to his advantage. And here I will mention an instance to show the effect of good keeping upon a good cow. The famous Oakes Cow of Massachusetts, when 4 years old yielded 180 lbs. of butter in a year. The owner improved her keeping, and the next year obtained 300 lbs. of butter. The third year the quantity was increased to 400 lbs., and the 4th year to 484 lbs. Having obtained good cows and good living for them, the next thing is to milk them well. This is no trifle. If the milking be done carelessly; if pains are not taken to strip the cow well, we lose in the first place the richest part of the milk—in the second place, the cow dries up sooner; and in the third place, she acquires a habit of drying sooner every year. And she will continue to dry earlier and earlier every year. On this account care should be taken that heifers are milked by careful hands in the beginning, as much of their future value will depend upon this circumstance. There is another thing to be attended to; and that is the character of the person who milks. If they are of a good disposition and treat their cows pleasantly they will obtain more milk than those who are pettish and irritable. The most essential requisite is the most nice and thorough cleanliness about the dairy and in every article used. If there is any deficiency in this respect, it will be impossible to expect good butter or cheese, let the milk and cream be ever so rich. To make good butter it is finally essential that the buttermilk should be

thoroughly pressed out. It is this part of the process, perhaps, in which most persons are deficient. It is less trouble to leave half of the buttermilk in, and therefore they leave it in, and the butter soon becomes rancid, notwithstanding a double share of salt is put to it. It is said that butter may be preserved a long time without a particle of salt. For this purpose it is required in the first place that it should come quick in churning. Then the buttermilk must be entirely separated by repeated working. Then it is to be pressed into a stone pot perfectly clean and dry, and being properly covered it may be carried to Europe, and will be as sweet when opened as when first made. Most of us I am afraid will think this a great deal of trouble, and the saving of salt very unprofitable; for salt being the cheapest, if you can get one half salt and sell it all for butter you will make a great saving. And I admit this to be true if the purchaser will give the same price for it. I admit likewise that for those who make it for their own use only, and like it salt and rancid, it is best to make it so. It will certainly go farther—that is, nobody can eat so much of it. In the same manner, those who like hard and salt meat can easily have it. But if they like it tender and delicate they must take pains to manage it in a particular way. So some like hard cider, and think it none the worse for the flavor produced by a mixture of rotten apples. But when things are made to sell, we must be governed by different rules. The Shakers, for instance, have sold cider for \$10 per barrel, when that of an ordinary quality was selling for 1 or \$2. So the articles of the dairy, when made with care, will command a more ready market, and higher price enough to pay for the trouble.

Can any great improvement be made in our modes of cultivation, or the articles we raise? Upon these subjects a great deal has been written—and different articles have been extravagantly recommended at different times. Every variety of uncommon roots, grains and grasses has reigned for a time in the fancies of some zealous cultivators. The whole farming public have been loudly called upon to cultivate them, and a certain mode of making his fortune, demonstrated to every one. The baseless visions have passed away, and the old standard crops have resumed their places.

As to the mode of cultivation, no mode will be successful without diligence and care. But a word about the drilling or horse hoeing husbandry. Its virtues have been extolled beyond all bounds, but it has nevertheless produced much benefit. This system was brought into notice about a

century ago by Jethio Tull. His doctrine was, that the only thing required to produce great crops, is to keep the ground in a fine state of tillage. Manure he considered unnecessary. He first well ploughed and harrowed his land; then ploughed it into ridges, and on the ridges sowed his seeds. While his plants were growing he ploughed the land from them into the furrows and then back again, and this he repeated from four to seven times. This system was applied not only to roots, but to wheat, oats and other grains. A variety of implements have been constructed to facilitate the operations. Drills to sow the seed on the ridges: double mould board ploughs to take the earth from the plants, or throw it up to them on two ridges at once: ploughs to go through half a dozen ridges at once, &c. The system is now advantageously employed in a more or less perfect manner in cultivating corn and root crops, not dispensing however with manure. But I have not heard that any person in this country has cultivated wheat or oats in this manner.

I cannot discover that there is any patent mode to get rich by farming without labor and economy. But we all see that there is a great difference in the effects produced by the application of the same degree of labor. One will get a good living and raise up a family comfortably on a farm, and keep it always increasing in value by improvement, while another one, may work as hard on a farm as good, and keep his family half starved—the farm going to ruin—What is the difference owing to? It is to the application of mind! He who keeps his faculties in constant exercise, must always have a great advantage over him that never discovers that he has any faculties at all. Look at the prosperous farmer; watch his course, and judge for yourselves.

It is of some advantage to know what can be done by exertion upon a little land. Hence I will mention an account I have seen lately of a farmer in Europe. His farm consists of about 4 acres.

Little more than one acre was in grass and wood. He raised about one acre and a third of Indian corn—1-2 an acre of wheat—1-2 an acre of barley—1-4 of an acre of flax, and about 1-4 of an acre was in garden—on which he had cabbages, potatoes, salad and a few cherry trees. The corn was all used up at home—part for the family and part for the cow. The barley and a considerable part of the wheat were carried to market, and procured all the tea, coffee, and tools that were needed, & some clothing, and a surplus of money to lay up. The flax was made by the family into clothing. The grass served to pasture the cow, and the wood for fireing. They



kept 2 pigs and some hens—and the fowls and eggs sold, procured them fresh meat about once a week.

After all I have said about new crops, I shall, nevertheless, recommend two or three articles not raised here to any great extent, but to which I believe our attention may be turned with profit. I think we may raise a certain quantity of Ruta Baga to advantage. It will yield large crops from little land without a great deal of extra labor. I have raised this year 375 bushels on a quarter of an acre. It succeeds best in seasons when corn does not, and is very useful for feeding or fattening cattle; in which respect it must be superior to potatoes. It will besides bear a much greater degree of cold; so that there is much less danger of losing it by freezing.

We have heard much of late about raising silk. And I am not sure but that it may be made profitable, particularly in families where there are many females. An instance has lately been mentioned in the newspapers. A young woman had a quantity of worms but no mulberry trees. She carried her worms to a plantation of mulberries in a distant town and made the silk on shares. It cost her about 100 days work, and she made 54 lbs. worth \$4 per lb., equal to \$216. Her share of course was \$108, or more than \$1 per day. If she had owned the trees her profit would have been double. It is said that the females in the town of Manfield, Ct. make \$25,000 worth of silk annually. The mulberry thrives well in this State. It is raised from the seed, and you may begin to use the leaves the second year after they are sown. Having the young trees ready, the eggs of the silk worm are then to be purchased. They will hatch in the spring and must be kept in a room protected from sudden changes of temperature and upon the leaves. In about six weeks they will go to spinning and make the cocoons as they are called. These are to be wound off, and make the raw silk. It is an encouraging circumstance that the American silk is said to be much better than that raised in Europe.

*To be continued.*

#### CHLORIDE OF SODA.

Such is the disinfecting and purifying nature of the Chloride of Soda, that the writer saw a neat's tongue, last Friday, taken from a pickle tub in a tainted and offensive condition, and after being washed in several tubs of pure water, and soaked in pure water for hours, it still retained its offensiveness, when a wine glass of fresh Chloride of Soda was poured into one quart of water, and the tainted tongue washed therein for five minutes, and it became as sweet as though just taken warm from the creature's mouth; the same tongue was then washed in pure water and boiled, and a sweeter piece of meat was never served upon the table.

At this time the writer was suffering from an inflamed and swollen cheek, in consequence of a decayed tooth; it occurred to him to try the experiment on his face, he accordingly took one teaspoonful with twenty of pure water, and with a soft brush washing the inside of his cheek and the whole mouth therewith, it soon relieved the pain, and allayed the inflammation and the swelling gradually subsided. I do not say that every thing called the Chloride of So-

da will perform these things, but this was fresh made, by an excellent chemist.—[Philadelphia United States Gazette.

### THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1834.

**DEMAND FOR YOUNG CATTLE.**—From a careful view of the "signs of the times," we are much mistaken if young cattle will not be in pretty good demand the ensuing autumn. Our reasons for this conclusion are the following. Last year the crops of hay and fodder in Massachusetts came in very light, and as a matter of course, every animal that could be spared was killed off or disposed of out of that section of the country. The present year has brought them abundant crops of hay and forage, and it will follow as a matter of course that those who reduced their stock last year will be desirous of replenishing this, and a demand will in all probability be created. The scarcity of money may make it necessary to sell for low prices, still if the market should be brisk it will be better than none at all. It will be well for our farmers, who have not already done it, to select out such as they design for sale and give them a good chance to fit themselves for the market in season. A Drover who is in quest of cattle seldom turns from a good one if the price be fair, and it is very easy to put your cattle in good plight by early attention to them.

We have often thought that it would be a matter of convenience, both to farmers and drovers, if some mutual understanding could be had between them, and some place of sale—some depot of cattle be established where they could be found on particular days. We think this would in many instances be highly advantageous to both parties.

**TAKE CARE OF YOUR BUCKS.**—By a wise and very salutary law of the State, for every Ram found going at large, or out of its owners enclosure, "between the 10th day of August and the 20th day of November, the owner thereof shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for each time every such ram shall be found going at large out of his or her enclosure, or such ram may be taken and impounded by a field driver, or any other person, in any pound in the town, and restrained in such pound until the owner thereof shall pay to the pound keeper, for the use of the field driver or person impounding the same, two dollars for every such ram taken and impounded, together with the pound keeper's fees, and a reasonable sum for furnishing such ram with food and drink," &c.

This law should be strictly enforced, for much of the loss arising from lambs coming too early in the cold winter months occurs from neglecting it. Many are extremely careless in this respect, and nothing is more vexatious to the person who is desirous of improving his flock, or has a particular ram which he wishes to breed from, than to find that some stray, lank,

coarse haired Buck has got among his sheep, prevented the execution of his plans, and provided him with a stock of trouble and care for the next January. Take care of your Bucks.

**BLACK SEA WHEAT—CORRECTION—SCOTCH CRADLE, &c.**—Mr Charles Vaughan has raised some Black Sea Wheat the present season measuring 5 feet 9 inches in height, specimens of which may be seen at our office—and by the way, we would make the following correction of a typographical error in Mr Vaughan's communication on the subject of wheat in our 30th number. It is there stated that the quantity of wheat sowed to the acre was from half to two bushels. Please to read from one and a half to two bushels. Mr Vaughan writes us that "the experience of this year enables me to say that it (the scythe) may be used in cutting tall and heavy wheat—my man has cut about two acres of very stout wheat." He put in a very stout bow and longer than common, and within this he placed another bow reaching from the heel to the upright, and had his upright very stout.

Several of our neighbors have adopted the scythe for cutting wheat and like it much. Some of them have fixed their bow with a cloth stretched across—making it similar to a common cradle, only it had no fingers above the scythe. Mr Vaughan states that the black sea wheat has done well with him, but is not so early as his old winter wheat by 7 or 8 days.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

**MR. HOLMES:** I was much pleased with reading the last Report of the Trustees of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society. Among other things the intention that they express of making arrangements for offering a premium on the best cultivated farm with their explanatory remarks, meets my decided approbation at least. This I think would be better calculated for permanent advantage than premiums offered in the usual manner on particular products, though I do not say it ought to supersede them. A premium farm, exhibiting taste and skill in its management would be a permanent object, not merely to be seen once or twice, but is constantly before the public eye.

But let me ask, while the farmers of Kennebec and some other counties are doing so much in a social capacity for promoting the agricultural interest, where is Oxford, and what is she doing? And how many correspondents who contribute to fill the columns of the Maine Farmer are there among her enlightened yeomenry?

J. H. J.

Peru, July 18, 1834.

**Aye—What is Oxford about?** How long will that county slumber over her advantages and her agricultural resources? How long will she suffer her present lethargy to chain down her strength and keep her in the back ground of improvement? With grazing land of the first quality—with wheat land of the best grade—with every possible variety of soil from the bleak mountain to the fertile valley—and from the sandy plain to the richest bottom or intervale, she can do almost what she pleases in the line of agriculture, and yet there is a most unpardonable lack of public spirit and so-



cial enterprise among her farmers. She once had a Society, but we believe it died with the first gasp; and the excuse was, the State gives us no aid.

The State has now generously proffered aid. Has she received a dollar of it? No. Why? because she hasn't asked for it? She has not even put forth her hand to receive it. Nor is Oxford alone in this singular state of inactivity. Other counties are also hanging back—loath to stir, loath to stand forth and take a rank and stand with others, and virtually spurning the gift of the State to assist them in the useful and laudable enterprise of agricultural improvement.—Ed.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

#### A POPULAR OPINION EXAMINED.

MR. HOLMES: It was formerly my opinion and I find it is still the opinion of many, perhaps a majority of farmers, that the wheat plant has a more tender constitution than other kinds of grain—that wheat is more liable to disease, generally speaking, I admit—but why is this a decisive proof of its having a more tender constitution than it is that an ox or a cow has a more tender constitution than a Turkey Buzzard, because if offered no other food than carrion they would languish and die? Wheat is a more rich or nutritive grain than others, of course its food must correspond in quality. Hence if we cultivate in a haphazard manner, and either from ignorance, laziness or carelessness adopt a mode of management not in accordance with the habits of plants, we ought not to ascribe its failure to the weakness of its constitution.

I first began to think seriously upon this subject some six or seven years ago. I was conversing with one of the best farmers in town on the subject of raising wheat and rye, and he observed that he did not often sow rye, for said he, I am confident I can raise as many bushels of wheat with the same labor and on the same land as I can of rye. I have since paid considerable attention to the subject, and the result is satisfactory to my mind and proves to me that the failures in wheat are not owing to any inherent weakness in the constitution of the plant. In point of fact, I think I may safely say that I have generally lost in point of quantity, saying nothing of the superior value of wheat, by sowing rye instead of it. Rye in some soils will undoubtedly do well where wheat would not—this is not generally the case in this section of the country.

I have frequently, when enquiring of my neighbors in the spring what they intended to sow on some certain piece of land, received this answer, (if it happens to be somewhat late in the season,) "It is of no use to sow rye now, I am going to sow wheat or oats, for rye does not do any thing sowed late." This in plain English is as much as to say that they consider even wheat in certain circumstances harder than rye.

It is my firm conviction that the wheat plant has as hardy a constitution as the rye plant, or Indian corn, or even potatoes, and I don't care if you add CANADA THISTLES to the catalogue. I have mentioned potatoes, and I will relate a fact upon this subject. I once had a field of potatoes, when I lived in Massachusetts, struck with a withering blast or rust when the potatoes were about as large as bullets, and in a few days the vines were all "AS DEAD AS A HAMMER." I have said Canada thistles too—how we know that thistles have apparently as many lives as a cat, but still by mowing them

frequently, at proper times, they are easily killed—but let any farmer closely examine the wheat and rye plants, especially if they have had such difficulties to encounter as mine has had this season, I think that instead of saying any thing about weak constitution he would say that they were tougher than thistles. In the field of rye, the examination of which I have partly published in the Farmer, I have lately pulled up some of the plants, the first roots of which I am confident from close observation from time to time are entirely rotten and gone, and with them the mould, occasioned by the fermentation of the manure also, and they are now "going ahead" on juices supplied by a second or third stock of roots, the bottom leaves indicating the ripening of the stalk at the lower joint and the ear blossoming and filling above. Some of the wheat plants that labored under the same or similar difficulties, now bid fair to achieve a most splendid victory, not only over natural obstacles, but also putting to flight a host of theories and idle speculations on the diseases and habits of this plant. I ask, will not these prove themselves to be hardy plants?

I think Mr Editor, it is high time for farmers to look into these things themselves. Our farmers generally, however industriously they may labor with their hands, don't much like intellectual labor. No, Sir, they had rather take Dr. Dwight's theory or some other Doctor's, and patch it up a little, and then make a paraphrase about it, to suit their ideas, and let it go. The more I look into these things the more I realize the necessity of long continued & close attention to this, as well as almost every thing else relating to the pursuits of agriculture. I should as soon expect to hatch hen's eggs in a furnace glowing with the intense heat of Nebuchadnezzar's, as to think of reaching the lofty summit of perfection in agricultural science by any other means. J. H. J.

*Peru, July 18, 1834.*

*For the Maine Farmer.*

#### GREEN FRUIT.

MR. HOLMES: This is a season of the year in which, we think there is the utmost need of caution in the use of unripe fruit, especially to the young. As fruit is gradually advancing to maturity, those who are situated contiguous to it or among it are exceedingly apt to contract a more familiar acquaintance with it—the effects of which have heretofore been very severe. The whole class of disorders more immediately attendant on the "impurity of the blood" is likely to follow the free use of unripe food. Being one who thinks that a word in season may not be useless, I would recommend to children and youth and to those who may have the care of them, not only the SAFETY of "nonintercourse" with it, but the probability of saving the amount of a medical BILL, and perhaps preserving life itself. SALUS.

*For the Maine Farmer.*

MR. HOLMES: I have a female Swine which I intend to keep for a number of years as a breeder, as pigs from an old breeder are worth much more than from a young one. But I have been told that Sows will not breed after four or five years old. I would enquire of any and all who know if this is a fact. I know that it is as it respects many females, that advanced age will prevent their conceiving, but I had supposed swine would breed after four or five years old. Knowledge on the subject may be of use to the community. P.

**To Boil Green Corn.**—Take it fresh from the stock, husk and put into a kettle or pot of boiling water, and cover it well with the inner husks.

Green corn soon grows vapid after it is picked and husked; the husks, in the kettle, preserve its fine fresh flavor.

**To have good yeast in summer,** is a desirable object with every housewife. She may have such by the following simple process.

Boil a single handful of hops (which every farmer can and ought to raise, to the extent of household wants,) in two or three quarts of water—strain and thicken the liquor, when hot, with rye flour; then add two or three small yeast or turnpike cakes, to set the mass. If this is done at evening, it will be fit for use early next morning. Reserve a pint of this yeast, which thicken with Indian meal, make it into small cakes, the size of crackers, and dry them in the shade for future use. In this way the yeast is always fresh and active. Yeast cakes kept a long time are apt to become rancid, and lose their virtues. The fresher the cakes the better the yeast.

**Junket,**—is a term applied to a dish which every farmer's wife can readily make, and which constitutes an excellent light food for all classes during the heat of summer. It is merely milk curdled by the addition of a little rennet half an hour before dinner, and seasoned to the taste. First prepare your rennet for use, by cleaning, salting, stretching and drying the skin. When dry, cut into pieces as big as a dollar, and put them into brown sugar. When wanted for use, put one or two of the pieces into half a gill of cold water half an hour before wanted. Season the milk with sugar, nutmeg, and wine, if desired, then add the water in which the rennet has been soaked, stir the whole well, and in fifteen minutes it will be fit for use. Milk from two to 4 quarts.

*From the New England Farmer.*

#### SOMETHING NEW AND USEFUL.

By virtue of a figure in rhetoric called egotism, much used by monarchs and monarchists, poets and politicians, statesmen and showmen, stump orators and orators who have gotten against a stump, we take the liberty to announce to the cultivated community, as well as the community of cultivators, that we have just completed an epitome of economy, an incentive to industry, a manual of morals, a persuasion to prudence, touchstone of temperance, &c. &c. &c. all which we shall be happy to hand to our friends in a handy hand-bill, which though larger than your hand is less than a hand cart; and if placed over your mantel, and not displaced by your medlers will always be found in its place, a modest monitor, giving the best possible advice relative to the duties of the farmer and his family, without fee, fear or favor. But alliteration apart and puns not perpetrated.

The work alluded to is called "THE FARMER'S ROAD TO WEALTH," and we will guarantee that not one of the copies shall be put up in a house, and its directions followed by the household for two successive months, without its being instrumental in saving three times the amount of its cost, which is 25 cents, as well as causing three times as much more to be earned in the same period.

It consists of a Calendar of Farmer's and Gardener's work for each month in the year, and has in addition to a variety of judicious recipes and neat engravings, together with almost a hundred maxims, one of which "look ahead, before you go ahead," is worth the price of the Tablet. A young friend of ours decorated the matter in modern style, and added those valuable rules of Dr Franklin, comprised in "the art of making money plenty in every man's pocket," done in Hieroglyphics, in a very taking way.

They are for sale by Mr. GEORGE C. BARRATT, New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. They can be sent by mail for one or two cents to any town in New England. Call and see.



*From the Genesee Farmer.*

#### ON THE EXTIRPATION OF WEEDS.

We resume the subject of destroying weeds. On the first appearance of these in a field, many farmers are too apt to pass them without any apprehension for the future; and without reflecting that one weed this year may be increased to one hundred in the next. THE COMMON THISTLE (*Cnicus lanceolatus*) may be given as an example. We have not seen pastures or grain fields overrun by this plant, except it had been allowed to go seed on the ground a year or two before. It is true that the farmer who has careless neighbors, may receive a part of their products which come floating on the wind in his clean fields; but we know by long experience that the number derived in this manner is comparatively small and may be destroyed by a very moderate share of labor and attention. The best time to take them in hand is when they are in blossom; and a side sweep with a common hoe, will snap the stalk from the root at the surface of the ground. The root is then too rigid to send up new shoots though that frequently happens when they are cut up earlier in the season. To mow them is only doing business to the halves, as they rarely fail to sprout the second time.

There is another pernicious weed (*Scirpus atro-virens*) for which we know of no popular name. It is of the SEDGE family. It grows about three feet high, appearing at first in the wettest parts of our upland meadows, but gradually extends by the seed into ground that is not so wet. It may be readily known by its coarse leaf and stalk, and its seeds which are produced on the top in large bunches or clusters of a dark olive green. We have watched its progress from year to year, and find it greatly on the increase in several old meadows. As we have not observed it in such as have been newly laid down, we conclude that planting the ground with Indian corn, or indeed any common rotation of crops, will easily destroy it. We think it is not worth making into hay; and when it is suffered to grow undisturbed, it must form more than nine tenths of the product. Such parts of meadows therefore, are no better than waste lands.

The CHARLOCK or FIELD MUSTARD (*Sinapis arvensis*) is hard to subdue. When it once appears in a field, we have observed that according to the usual course of farming, there its posterity will continue; and yet this weed is an ANNUAL which like other annuals, cannot increase except by the seed. If therefore it were all pulled up as soon as it comes into bloom, it would be extinct. The great difficulty however is that though it will grow several feet high when it has plenty of room, yet when crowded and stunted, it will bear seed at the height of only a few inches; and some of these dwarfish plants generally escape discovery among the grain, even should the farmer be intent on their extirpation. We also suspect that the seeds will lie in pastures for years without vegetating; but we are not quite certain on this point.

The COUCH or QUITCH GRASS (*Triticum repens*) is another weed which is becoming abundant on some farms, and which without care will doubtless in a few years overrun the country,—the fertile lands of this district being very favorable to its increase. Sir John Sinclair in his "Code of Agriculture," says "It is one of the greatest banes that husbandry has to contend with. Couch is sometimes so interwoven in the soil, when the land has been long under tillage, as to form a perfect matting. Its destruction can only be effected by an early and complete fallow, when by repeated ploughings in hot weather, with suffi-

cient harrowings between each ploughing, the roots may be worked out, and brought to the surface where in a hot season and on a dry soil, they may soon be destroyed. The scarifier or grubber, is also of peculiar service to extract the couch, when the land is completely pulverized. Much, however depends on the dryness of the weather; for if the season be wet, it cannot be done effectually by any less powerful means than the rake, and careful hand picking aided by fire. Besides collecting the roots by harrows and other instruments, it is an excellent practice to gather them by hand labor, employing boys and girls to follow the plough, and to pick up every root as fast as it is turned up. This is greatly preferable to the plan of trusting to their destruction by drouth. When collected, the roots should be either burnt or deposited in a large heap, and reduced to earth, by which means they become the basis of an excellent compost."

Loudon (*Enc. Plants*) also says "It is one of the worst weeds in arable lands and gardens; and in the former is only to be destroyed by fallowing or fallow crops, or LAYING DOWN TO GRASS; and the latter by hand picking or very deep trenching." He adds "The roots are sweet and nourishing, and are greedily eaten by horses and cattle. Sir Humphrey Davy found them to contain nearly three times the nourishment of the stalks and leaves."

#### DRAINING.

PONDS—which have no natural outlet, may yet in most cases, be drawn off by sinking a well, or hole, through the stratum of clay, or other close earth which holds the water, until a stratum of gravel shall be found, into which water of the pond may be carried, when it will sink away. The well, or hole, should be filled up with stones, and the waters of the pond directed by ditches into it. Frequently the bottoms of ponds are found to be fine rich earths, and well worthy of cultivation. The draining of such ponds is also highly requisite, for the purpose of avoiding the MIASMA which proceeds from them, and which is so productive of fevers.—[Farmer's Assistant.

*From the [N. Y.] Cultivator.*

RIBBON GRASS.—The ribbon grass of our gardens, (*Phalaris Americana*), is likely to become of great value in our husbandry; it has been found to be better adapted to wet, boggy grounds than any other species of grass; to propagate rapidly, either by its seed or by its roots; to yield a very large product in hay or pasture, and to be well adapted to farm stock. The first suggestions of this fact came to us in a letter from ABEDNEGO ROBINSON, of Portsmouth, N. H., who says the discovery was accidental.

"A neighbor, he says, wishing to get rid of some of the roots which encumbered his garden, threw them into a bog, where they took root, and spread over a large space of ground, excluding every other plant. The water flows through the roots at all seasons. The turf has become so solid as to bear a cart and oxen. I walked through this grass when in bloom, and never beheld a more handsome and luxuriant growth. It stood perfectly erect, full of large leaves, even, and from four to five feet high. It will produce two good crops in a season, and springs up immediately after the scythe. It produces excellent food; cattle feed it close, and appear to be more fond of it when made into hay than any other grass. I have spoken for one half of the roots of the patch, and have ground ploughed in my meadow into which I intend to transplant them, at about the distance of corn hills."

On a recent visit from the Hon. E. Goodrich of Hartford, we were happy to receive from that gentleman a confirmation of the good opinion of the phalaris, which had been induced by Mr. Robinson's letter. It has been found as beneficial in Connecticut as in N. Hampshire. Not recollecting the particulars narrated, we would beg of Mr. Goodrich, when he sees this to forward them to us, in order that we may publish them correctly. The subject merits further attention; and if our anticipations are not irrationally founded, the Phalaris Americana will yet become the gama grass of the north. It is truly perennial, spreads rapidly, and may be inoculated in the manner suggested by Mr. Robinson, especially in a soil saturated with water, with great facility, and at a trifling expense.

*From the Farmer's Register.*

#### ON DRAINING.

ADDRESSED TO YOUNG FARMERS.

*Concluded.*

The great object is to give the main stream the shortest and best course through all the extent of low ground to be drained. With this view the shape of the ground, and the force and size of the floods should be well considered, and the new course for the stream determined accordingly. In general, it will be the cheapest to adhere nearly to the straightest course—which in a crooked bottom, will cause the line to touch the projecting points of highland, first on one side, and then on the other. But desirable as are long straight stretches, we must take care to change their direction very gradually, when a change is necessary. In a long straight course, with sufficient descent, the water acquires a force which enables it to keep its direction, in spite of considerable obstacles—and will rush across, and fill up with its deposite, any part of its channel which turns off at an angle, or with a short curve. To avoid this danger, it will be sometimes proper to begin a gentle curve before reaching the point where it would necessarily be made. There is another case in which straight courses should be departed from—that is, when with no great variation of direction, or increase of distance, the main carrier may be made to keep along the side of the low ground for a considerable distance, which will so far serve to avoid the trouble of another side drain and also preserve the low ground in one unbroken body, at that place. But desirable as it certainly is to have the stream kept at the side of the low ground, it should not be done unless the location is good with a view to perfect drainage.—A ditch at the junction of the low and highland, is far more subject to be filled with rubbish and earth brought by rains, than if in the body of the low grounds—and, therefore, if so situated, its course must not be too crooked, nor the force of the current too small, to guard against that danger.

When the line for the ditch has been fixed, it should be marked off by stakes wherever not plainly enough exhibited by some existing marks. It will be generally found that the line will divide the low ground into large pieces, shaped something like segments of circles, the straight sides of which will be the new line for the stream, and the curved sides made by the hollow bends of the inclosing highland. The new line will probably cross in many places the serpentine bed of the stream.—The work should be commenced in the dry season, and on the driest parts of the land if any are too wet for the operations required.

On a part of the new line, say from fifty to two hundred yards in length, and extending from the old stream at one place of crossing, to another, lay off with a plough, well and deeply, a land of about twelve feet wide, the closing water furrow of which will be the centre of the intended canal. This width of ploughing will be sufficient if a passage for the water six feet wide and two feet and a half deep will serve; but the larger the canal is desired, the wider should be the ploughing. Such a stretch as is here spoken of, is supposed to pass through the body of the low ground. As soon as the plough has cut a few furrows, laborers with broad hoes begin to draw out the loosened earth



and to deposite it, with very little regard to accuracy, on the land outside of the ploughing. When the plough has closed its work and formed a deep water furrow, it begins again and goes over the same land, whether the hoes have finished ahead or not. A third time the same operations may be repeated, or until the ditch is either nearly deep enough, or the bottom has become too miry for the horses to walk on. In this manner, the greater part of the digging and removing of the earth may be done at a very small cost, compared to spade work. Still there remains something for the spades to finish. After the last ploughed earth has been drawn out, the ditch of the desired width (say five to seven feet) should be accurately laid off by the line, and by the stakes first set up to mark the course. A single spade's depth will generally give sufficient depth, and the work will be very easy to perform. There is no need, generally of digging low enough to divert at once the stream to the new course. It will be sure to take the new and straighter course at every rise of water, and will naturally deepen the new, and at the same time be filling up the old channel. This operation may be hastened by opening well the upper end of the new channel at each crossing place, and obstructing somewhat the old passage just below, by the top of a tree or other rubbish which though serving to impede the floods, will not prevent the passage of the stream in common times. It would be improper to stop the water entirely from its old channel, as that would prevent its being filled up, and it would remain in the way of cultivation. But if a current has choice of two channels, united above and below, the one straight, and the other crooked and twice as long, the effect will certainly be, sooner or later, to deepen and enlarge the first, and to deposit its mud and sand in its slower passage through the second, until it is entirely filled. It is much cheaper to let nature thus aid your draining operations, than to dig the carrier at once as deep as desirable.

When the first rough part of the excavation, by ploughs and hoes, is finished through one stretch, it may be begun on some other—either adjoining, or distant, as may be most convenient. As the old channel for a long time will continue to convey the stream, it serves to keep the new work in different dry sections, to be opened as may be convenient. Adjoining sections should be connected as soon as possible (and by the spade if necessary) so as to have the benefit of any flood of rain that may occur.

When the main carrier is intended to be made for some distance along the margin of the highland, the earth must be thrown by the plough altogether towards the lowland. For this purpose it will be cheapest to use a hillside plough, which by shifting the mould board, turns the furrow slice to the same side, whether going up or down. If a common plough is used for such places, it must cut only when driven down the course of the valley, and be dragged back empty, to begin another furrow at the upper end of the stretch.

If the owners of low grounds would act according to their true interest, this plan would be extended as far as the nature of the land required it, without regard to who might be the owner of any particular spot. Then each proprietor would be benefited by the drainage of the land below, serving as an outlet or vent for his own. But that is not now to be counted on, and each person must expect his drains to end with the lower termination of his land. If there is much fall in the stream at that place, the injury from this stoppage will not be considerable, except perhaps to the next land below. There, the water increased treble in velocity by its clear passage above, and find no straight or sufficient channel below, will probably rush over the land, and expose it to all the damage which the owner will well deserve to sustain. If, on the contrary, the fall is inconsiderable, as in the swamps before described, the lower land holder could render ineffectual the draining of the land just above. In such cases, a good vent to the water below is highly important, and the want of it may destroy half the benefit which might be derived from the whole drainage.

When streams are thus straightened, and their sides kept clean and smooth, they will carry off quantities of water that could not be kept within the former stream, even if four or five times the

superficial extent. But I do not mean that inundations will be altogether avoided, though they will be comparatively rare—and when they occur will be of short continuance.

But there is an objection (and unfortunately a very general one) to all such schemes of drainage. Streams are generally made to serve as dividing lines between different proprietors, and that circumstance alone is sufficient, in most cases to prohibit any rational scheme of drainage. When lands were first taken up under the old patents, and sold out without accurate surveying, a stream was a very convenient land mark, because it could not be easily be changed or mistaken. But for the drainage and proper cultivation of the low-ground, the stream is the worst dividing line that could be fixed upon. All my foregoing directions on this subject must rest on the supposition that one person owns both sides of the stream—or that the different owners are willing to concur in the best general plan of drainage, and in the exchange of points of land cut off by the new carrier of the water. Either of these cases is so rare that I must agree that the directions I have written are almost useless, and an unprofitable waste of the time of my readers, as well as my own. However, should I find that any value is attached to my suggestions, I may resume and finish my observations, as at first designed. It remains to treat of side drains, open or covered, intended to intercept springs having their source in the highlands.

R. N.

#### NOTICE TO LITERARY PERSONS.

A deposit has been made with the Life Insurance and Trust Company in the city of N. York, subject to the control of the subscribers and their associates, for the purpose of procuring LECTURES, or ESSAYS, on various subjects connected with scientific education, to be read in the Common Schools of this State. To carry this purpose into effect, the subscribers give notice that they, or either of them, will receive manuscript essays or lectures on the following subjects, at any time before the first day of June, 1835, and that to the authors of such of them as shall be selected or approved by the superintendent of common schools, and the subscribers and their associates, there will be paid the premiums hereinafter mentioned.

Should parts of several lectures be taken the premium for the course of lectures on that particular subject, will be divided among their authors in proportion to the quantity taken. The lectures are to be adapted to the capacities of children, and are to be divided into portions or sections one of which can be conveniently read in half an hour.

The following are the subjects, on each of which a course, or series of lectures is now solicited:—

1. On the application of Science to the useful arts:—for the best course of lectures on which a premium of \$200 will be paid.

2. On the principles of Legislation—the premium will be \$100.

3. On the intellectual, moral, and religious instruction of the youth of this State, by means of Common Schools—the duty of affording such instruction—and the improvements of which the system may be susceptible—a premium 250 dollars.

4. On Agriculture and Horticulture;—a premium of \$100.

On political Economy,—a premium of 100 dollars.

On Astronomy, Chemistry, Mechanics, Electricity and Magnetism—a premium of 200 dollars.

It is not expected that the essays will be entirely original, either in matter or manner, but rather that the best authorities will be consulted; and even abstracts of the writing of approved authors will be received, if the original authority is designated. It is not desirable that the lecturer should dwell on detail, except

where it may be useful for the purpose of illustration; nor will the brevity which is essential to the plan, permit useful elementary instruction on the subject of the course of essays. General principles and results, and those striking and plain illustrations, which will excite attention and inquiry—which will be calculated to deposite in the youthful mind the seeds of knowledge and lead it to investigation and reflection, will best promote the object in view.

It is desired that the authors will not communicate their names with their essays; and that they will not furnish any means by which they may be known, until after the selection is made. They are requested to adopt some motto or signature used in the essay. Such of the notes only will be opened, as have an endorsement corresponding with that of the sealed lectures to which a premium shall be awarded; the others, with their accompanying essays, will be subject to the direction of their authors.

The lectures selected will be presented and distributed to every common school in this State: and subject from time to time, to such use; the authors may, if they please, secure the copy right of their productions.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Canandaigua.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Albany.

PHILO C. FULLER, Genesee.

Essays will be received from any quarter, either in this country or from abroad, and may be transmitted to either of the subscribers, at their charge.

P. S. The time specified in the first publication of the above note, for the delivery of essays, having expired, and but few contributions having been presented for examination, the undersigned are induced to believe that want of sufficient publicity, and perhaps some misapprehensions as to the precise character of the papers solicited, have prevented that attention to the subject which it was hoped would have been given to it. This belief is confirmed by the suggestions and inquiries contained in several letters which have been received on the subject of the notice. The undersigned have therefore thought it proper to republish their original notice, with an enlargement of the time to the 1st of June 1835, and to state in addition to the matters contained therein, the following particulars.

1st. The trust committed to the undersigned and their associates, requires them to issue proposals for essays or lectures on six different branches, three of which, not included in their former notice are now introduced into the annexed notice, and as it is intended to embrace the whole series of subjects (six in number,) in one volume, to be published and distributed gratuitously to the common schools of the State of New York, it will be necessary that all lectures should not exceed, in the aggregate, 350 pages of long primer, 12mo.

2d. In order to compress the matter within the above limits, the essays or lectures on any one subject ought not, on the average to exceed in the whole, about sixty pages. Probably all that it may be useful to state on the "Principles of Legislation," may be embraced in half that number of pages; but of this, each writer must judge for himself.

3d. It is supposed that ten pages of type above mentioned, will be as much as can usefully be read at one time; and this will therefore be the appropriate length of each section or separate lecture.

4th. In regard to the style of the compositions, and the degree of attainment which may be supposed to be possessed by the pupils for whose instruction the lectures are designed, the undersigned can only repeat that the essays



which they are directed to procure, are intended to be read in common schools of this State and ought to be adapted to the comprehension of such children as are usually found therein. The essays on the instruction of youth, by means of common schools, &c. being rather intended for the teachers than the pupils, may, to some extent form an exception to this remark.

5th. The essays on "The application of Science to the useful Arts," may occasionally include a reference to cuts or engravings; but the fund at the disposal of the subscribers will not allow of this mode of illustration to any considerable extent.

B. F. BUTLER.  
J. C. SPENCER.  
P. C. FULLER.

May 20th, 1834.

It is hoped that editors generally, will be willing to promote the meritorious objects of this notice, by giving it a few insertions in their papers gratuitously.

#### SUMMARY.

*Wool.*—The decline in the prices of wool, is shown in the following statement from the Boston Courier, obtained by Mr F. E. White, the editor of the review of the prices current in that paper, from one of the largest wool dealing houses in Boston. The statement is made in consequence of complaints that the quotations of prices of that article were incorrect, and made so from political motives.—[Lowell Journal.]

*Sales of Wool* made by a house in the city, largely engaged in the wool trade, since May 1, 1834, amounting to over 300,000 pounds.

3,000 pounds Saxony fleeces, at 70 cents per lb; for the same lot of wool 90 cents was refused last autumn.

44,000 pounds of mixed Saxony, 57½ cents; the same description brought last season, 70 a 75 cents per pound.

50,000 pounds three quarters to Full Blood, 51 a 52 cents per lb.; the same description brought last season, 62½ a 65 cents per pound.

70,000 pounds three quarters to Full Blood, at 50 cents; the same description brought last season 60 a 62½ cents per pound.

15,000 pounds three quarters to Full Blood at 50 cents; the same description brought last season, 60 a 62 cents per lb.

30,000 pounds common and low grade, 35 a 38 cents; the same description brought last season, 47 a 50 cents.

28,000 pounds half blood, 41½ cents. This identical lot cost in this market last fall 51 cents per pound.

*Of Pulled Wool,* 26,000 pounds superfine, part southern wool at 47 a 50 cents; the same description sold last season at 55 a 60 cents.

45,000 pounds No. 1 do. at 40 a 45 cents.

It should be observed and remembered that the prices in this statement are the prices which the wool dealer gets from the manufacturer. When he adjusts his account with the owner of the wool there is a charge for storage, a charge for guarantee, a commission and the interest on a credit of six or eight months, which altogether reduced the price to the owner of the wool at least ten per cent.

We shall not take upon ourselves the responsibility of advising the farmers and wool growers to sell their stock or withhold it. They will, if they partake of the ordinary attributes of human nature, get as much as they can for their wool; and the manufacturers acting from similar motives will purchase as low as they can. Our price current is not under the control of either party. If both can be benefited by the facts it contains, and the remarks of an intelligent merchant, our object will be attained.—N. E. Farmer.

#### MOB AND FIRE.

*At Charlestown.*—A disgraceful outrage was committed at Charlestown, Ms. on Monday night last which resulted in the total destruction of the Ursuline convent at that place together with several

other buildings belonging to the establishment. The circumstances as far as we have seen them stated, are these:—A rumor was set afloat some days since, that a young lady who had previously left the convent from dissatisfaction, and then persuaded to return under the promise that she should be at liberty to leave in three weeks, if not contented.

The story went on to say that at the end of three weeks her friends called for her but she was not to be found, and no account could be obtained of her.—The story is now proved to be without foundation by respectable witnesses, who not only saw the young lady, but to whom she stated that she was at liberty to leave whenever she pleased, and continued to remain from choice. However "error runs from one end of the country to the other, while truth is putting on his boots." So before the public mind could be set right, the populace had become excited to such a state of frenzy as to be guided only by the mob law. Accordingly on Monday night they assembled for the work of destruction.

The convent was inhabited only by females, being about a dozen nuns with their governess, and between fifty and sixty young misses at school. In the evening a gang of rioters surrounded the building, painted and disguised in a manner so as not to be recognized, forced open the doors, told the inmates the building was to be burnt, and gave them so many minutes to leave it. It is stated that many of them at first fainted; but as soon as they recovered they fled into the garden taking with them such light articles as they could carry. The rioters immediately rushed into the building with torches and run from room to room setting fire to furniture, beds &c., and in a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames.

The main convent building was a handsome 4 story brick building, which with the other buildings of the establishment was soon laid in ruins. The fire engines of Charlestown and Boston hastened to the spot, but could afford no assistance. The throng of people round the conflagration was estimated at four thousand.

The rioters broke open the tomb belonging to the convent, perhaps from the impression that they should find the young lady there murdered, but nothing was discovered to add fuel to their fire.

Portland Cour.

Since the foregoing was in type we have seen a creditable statement in a Boston paper, by which it appears that the young lady referred to had left the Nunnery previous to the destruction of the building.

It appears very strange that no measures were seasonably taken to allay the excitement by public explanation.

*Courts of Honor.*—A bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons, by Mr Buckingham, for the prevention of duelling by instituting Courts of Honor. It proposes that these Courts shall consist of not less than three members, nor more than seven, with power to hear and determine all cases referred to them by officers, civil or military, who may suppose themselves aggrieved; and that the members shall be appointed by the principal officer in that department of the public service, to which the appealing parties may belong. Each party shall select a second, who is to draw up a statement of the case of his principal, in writing. When these statements shall be laid before the officer in question, he is forthwith to convene the Court, for the purpose of hearing the testimony and arguments of the respective parties.—Their decision is to be without appeal. If any party, giving or taking offence, shall refuse to refer his case the adjudication of the Court, the fact shall be published by their authority, and shall be taken to be an acquittal of the party consenting to such an appeal. In the event of a duel between such parties, they are if officers, to be suspended from the service for a term varying from five to seven years; and if not employed in the public service, to be placed beyond the protection of the law for the like period. If, in such duel, either party shall fall, the other, with the seconds, is to be held liable to maintain the families and dependents of the deceased, and to make pecuniary reparations, as far as possible, to all who may be in any way injured by his death.—Bost. Patriot.

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

#### RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

On Tuesday evening, in the southern part of the town, we regret to learn that very serious disturbances took place, in which a number of persons were seriously injured, and some damage done to property.

Early in the evening, a detachment of boys and very young men, amounting perhaps to several hundreds, armed with clubs, marched down Seventh street, to the open lot, adjoining the Hospital, where they were joined by others. After remaining on the lot short time as if to concert their plan of operations, they proceeded to a notorious spot in South street, near Eighth, where the illegal amusement of flying horses is carried on. The building was attacked and speedily demolished; and from the statement of our informant, it seems that a battle immediately took place between the rioters and the blacks who live in the vicinity. At one time it is supposed that four or five hundred persons were engaged in the conflict, with clubs, brickbats, paving stones, and the materials of the shed in which the flying horses were kept. The mob then marched down South street, tore down the paling of a house occupied by a black family, burst open the doors and obliged the inmates to fly for their lives. In a similar style they paraded through the various streets, Bedford, Mary, and others, in which the blacks are chiefly congregated, committing violence of every kind. The police having, about nine o'clock, become sufficiently strong for confidence, made an attempt to route the rioters and capture the ringleaders, and the tumult became still more appalling. "Down with the Police!" was the cry, and many of the city and county officers were severely, and some of them dangerously hurt. One of the police was so dangerously wounded that on Tuesday night it was supposed he would not survive until morning. A number of special constables rushing into the centre of the rioters, and capturing about eighteen of the most conspicuous. They suffered however severely, being obliged to fight their way through the mob to and from the office. The sight of the weapons was sufficient alarming to keep eighteen men quiet before them. They were committed, being unable to procure bail, a thousand dollars each, which was required. It was ascertained, that with one or two exceptions the prisoners were from a distant part of the town.—Several negroes were taken on the city side, and committed the next morning by the Mayor. At about 11 o'clock quietness was restored.

An eye witness to the whole affair assures us that its aspect was terrific, for sometime, and threatened results fully as extensive as those which took place lately in New York. Many persons must have received injuries, which have not been heard of.

What the provocation was we are not informed; but whatever it may have been, nothing can be urged in justification of such tumults and outrages, and a severe example should be made of those convicted of any participation in them.

*Arrest of Six persons charged with being concerned in burning the Convent.*—We learn from Charlestown that six persons have been arrested by the civil authority of that town, charged with a participation in the late incendiary outrage. One of them when first apprehended and charged with the crime, immediately pleaded guilty and offered to give evidence against his accomplices. The offer was accepted, and thus a clew was obtained to the whole nefarious transaction.

The examination was commenced on Thursday and continued through the whole of yesterday before Justice Soley and Tufts, by the Attorney General for the Commonwealth of several legal gentlemen for the accused. No one of them has yet been bound over for the trial. Anonymous letters are said to have been received by the magistrates, threatening to burn the town if the prosecution of the accused were persisted in.—Atlas.

*Shocking Accident.*—A young man by the name of Daniel Dorman was dreadfully mutilated on the 30th ult. in the town of Cherryfield, while charging a rock in the bed of the River. The rock had been split open, leaving a perpendicular



smooth side, into which Mr Dorman and another man by the name of Bean, were putting a charge of powder. While in the act of wadding it down, the powder exploded, splitting the rock open and throwing both men some distance into the water. Mr Dorman's left hand and arm, were so terribly shattered as to render amputation necessary. Mr Bean's eyes were badly injured, but hopes are entertained of their ultimate recovery.

The fortitude evinced by Mr. Dorman under this misfortune, is truly extraordinary. He bore the amputation without flinching a hair—immediately partook of a hearty dinner—went about the house the next day—and in four days after was walking about the town.—*Ellsworth Adver.*

**Fire.**—On Sunday night last, the Lieutenant's quarters at the U. S. Arsenal in this town was discovered to be on fire. The inside of the building was entirely destroyed, and the stone work considerably injured.—The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the chimney.

*Augusta Age.*

**Cholera in Cincinnati.**—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 31st ult. states that the number of interments in that city during the week ending the day previous, was eighty six, exclusive of those in the episcopal burying ground, which had not been reported. Thirty deaths, out of the 86, were reported as occasioned by Cholera.

The average weekly number of deaths in Cincinnati, through the year, is about 20. The number in the month of July, 1830, was 74—1831, 113—1832, 116—1833, 360—1834, 300.

It will be seen from this statement that the mortality during the past month has been nearly as great as in the same month of 1833, when the Cholera prevailed as an epidemic.

The steamboat Walter Raleigh, from Elizabeth City bound to Charleston, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. The crew were picked up by the Rice Plant, and carried to Charleston.

The barn and gin house on the plantation of Mrs Barnes, in Columbia county, Geo. have been struck by lightning and destroyed with their contents. Loss \$1000.

Funeral honors of the highest order were paid to the memory of Lafayette, in St Louis (Mi.) on the 16th of July.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Morning Herald, under date of the 18th, gives a correspondence between the American Minister, Mr. Van Ness and Martinez de la Rosa, in which the latter expresses his design to recognize the independence of the South American States.

#### MARRIAGES.

In this town, by the Rev. Daniel Fuller, Mr John Maxwell to Miss Eliza S. Jackson

In Augusta, Mr Rufus H. Longley of Kingfield, to Miss Catherine C. Wilson.

In Brunswick, Mr William Knights to Miss Miriam Walker.

#### DEATHS.

In Waterville, Mr George Hume, aged 32.

In Anson, Miss Hannah Walker, aged 18.

In Boston, Mrs Elizabeth E. H. Perham, of Wilton, Me. aged 23. Mr Frederic Mellen, son of Judge Mellen of Portland.

In Levant, Lewis Bean, Esq. in the 70th year of his age. Mr Bean was one of the first settlers of Penobscot County, he removed from York.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Aug. 14.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market this day, 305 Beef Cattle, 14 Cows & Calves, and 3470 Sheep.

**Prices.** Beef Cattle.—Sales were quick at about last week's prices; a large proportion of the cattle were purchased before they arrived at Brighton, some as early as Friday. We quote prime at 5 50; good at 5 a 5 25; thin at 4 25 a 4 75.

**Cows and Calves.**—We noticed sales at 20, 23, 25, 30 and 45 1-2.

**Sheep.**—In demand and considerable speculation has been done; lots were sold at 1 62, 1 75, 1 84, 1 92, 2, 2 17, 2 25, 2 42 and 2 50. Wethers 2 50 a 3.

**Pigs.**—None at market; a few hundred are expected next week.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the Semi-Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Ag. Society will be held at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 27th inst. at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

S. BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.

Winthrop, August 2, 1834.

#### Real Estate for Sale.

**FOR SALE**, upon reasonable terms, the Dwelling house and lot upon which it stands, and a Blacksmith's shop, recently occupied by CORNELIUS ADLE, situated at East Winthrop. For further particulars enquire of DANIEL BROWN of Readfield, or C. ADLE on the premises, who is duly authorized to make sale.

East Winthrop, July 29th, 1834.

#### Dissolution of Copartnership.

**THE** Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WHITE & WILLIAMS is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to E. WILLIAMS, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

GREENLIEF WHITE.

EDWARD WILLIAMS.

Augusta, July 12, 1834

#### Bull Caton,

**FOR** sale by the Agent of Israel Thorndike, Esq. of Boston, at his Farm in Jackson, County of Waldo.

CATON is a first rate full blood North Devon, 2 1-2 years old, of a beautiful mahogany color, and of a most perfect form and proportion. He was raised in Baltimore, and is the favorite breed of Mr Coke, the great English agriculturalist, who sent them as a present to his friend Mr Caton of Baltimore, son in law of the late Charles Carroll. Mr. Coke considers the North Devons the most valuable stock in his possession, although he has extensive herds of the various improved breeds in England. The subscriber has two bulls of the same breed, and is therefore disposed to offer CATON for sale at one hundred dollars in cash, approved security six months, or for his value in good Cows or Oxen.

JOSEPH PILLSBURY, Agent.

Jackson, May 27, 1834, 6w21

#### Resolve proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of this State.

**RESOLVED**, two thirds of both branches of the legislature concurring, that the Constitution of this State be amended as hereinafter proposed. The Selectmen of the several towns, Assessors of the several plantations and Aldermen of the several cities, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, in manner prescribed by law at their next annual meeting in September to give in their votes upon the following question, Shall the following amendment be added to the Constitution of this State? The Electors resident in any city, may at any meeting duly notified for the choice of Representatives, vote for such Representatives in their respective Ward meetings and the Warden in said Wards shall preside impartially at such meetings, receive the votes of all qualified electors present, sort, count and declare them in open Ward meeting and in the presence of the Ward Clerk, who shall form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name, shall make a fair record thereof in the presence of the Warden, and in open Ward meeting: and a fair copy of this list shall be attested by the Warden and Ward Clerk, sealed up in open Ward meeting, and delivered to the city Clerk within twenty four hours after the close of the polls—And the Aldermen of any city shall be in session at their usual place of meeting within twenty four hours after any election and in the presence of the city Clerk shall examine and compare the copies of said lists, and in case any person shall have received a majority of all the votes, he shall be declared elected by the Aldermen, and the city Clerk of any city shall make a record thereof, and the Aldermen and city Clerk shall deliver certified copies of such lists to the person or persons so elected, within ten days after the election. And the electors resident in any city may at any meetings duly notified and holden for the choice of any other civil officers, for whom they have been required heretofore to vote in town meeting, vote for such officers in their respective Wards, and the same proceeding shall be had by the Warden and the Ward Clerk in each Ward as in the case of votes for

Representatives. And the Alderman of any city shall be in session within twenty four hours after the close of the polls in such meetings, and in the presence of the city Clerk shall open, examine and compare the copies from the lists of votes given in the several Wards, of which the city Clerk shall make a record, and return thereof shall be made into the Secretary of State's office in the same manner as Selectmen of towns are required to do.

**Be it further Resolved**, That the inhabitants of said towns, plantations and cities, shall vote by ballot upon said questions, those in favor of said amendment expressing it by the word Yes, upon their ballots, and those opposed to the amendment expressing it by the word No, upon their ballots.

**Be it further Resolved**, That the Selectmen, Assessors and Aldermen shall preside at said meetings, receive, count and declare the votes in open meeting; and the Clerks of said towns, plantations and cities, shall make a record of said proceedings, and of the number of votes, Assessors and Aldermen aforesaid, and transmit a true and attested copy of said record sealed up to the Secretary of State and cause the same to be delivered to the said Secretary on or before the first Wednesday of January next.

**Be it further Resolved**, That the Secretary of State shall cause this Resolve to be published in all the newspapers printed in this State, for three weeks at least before the second Monday of September next, and also cause copies thereof with a suitable form of a Return to be sent forth with to the Selectmen of all the towns, to the Assessors of all the plantations, and to the Aldermen of the cities in this State. And said Secretary shall, as early as may be, in the next session of the Legislature lay all said returns before said Legislature with an abstract thereof shewing the number and state of the votes.

In the House of Representatives, March 6, 1834.

Read and Passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, March 7, 1834. Read and Passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, President.

March 7, 1834. APPROVED.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

☞ Publishers of all the newspapers printed in this State are requested to publish the preceding for three weeks at least before the second Monday of September next.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State.

#### Clothiers' Shears.

**THE** subscriber has a Stone fitted in the best manner for all kinds of grinding, at his shop in Winthrop village; where he will pay particular attention to the grinding of Clothiers' Shears. Those sent by Stage will be promptly attended to and returned to order.

PLINY HARRIS.

Winthrop, August 14, 1834.

#### LITERARY PREMIUMS.

**THE** publishers of the "New-Yorker," as an earnest of their determination to secure the original contributions of writers of talent, hereby offer the following premiums:

To the writer of the best Tale, One Hundred Dollars;  
To the writer of the best Essay, Fifty Dollars;  
To the writer of the best Poem, Fifty Dollars.

No restriction as to length or subject. Articles intended to compete for these prizes, will be addressed accordingly, with the author's name in a separate envelope, which will only be opened in case of success. Competitors will please forward their communications by the 20th of September; at which time they will be submitted to the Committee for decision.

#### FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

**THE** Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PRESCOTT & DEALY having been dissolved, the subscriber would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity, that he has taken the room lately occupied by Miss Hannah C. Tilton, next door to the Post Office, where he intends carrying on the

#### TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches. He has the latest London, New York and Boston Fashions as often as they appear; and no pains will be spared to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom, which will be faithfully done in the neatest manner and most approved style, and warranted to fit the person and suit the fancy of customers.

☞ Cutting carefully attended to.

JAMES DEALY.

Winthrop, July 22, 1834.



## POETRY.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY.

O leave the gloomy city  
For the mountain and the vale,  
Where the ploughman trolls his ditty,  
And the flowers perfume the gale.  
Aye brooding o'er thy treasures  
Like the Gnome that guards a mine,  
O how lofty are my pleasures  
When compared with thine.

Thou hast never roamed the mountain  
With a pointer and a gun,  
Or reclined thee by a fountain  
Partly shaded from the sun;  
Where the golden gleams that shiver  
Through the glancing branches high,  
Fall in showers upon the river  
As it rolls in music by.

Thou hast never haply wandered  
With the lady of thy love,  
Where the glassy brook meandered  
Through the lonely sunlit grove,  
Where the branches darkly wreathing,  
Bared the beauty of her eyes,  
And the flowers round the breathing,  
Gave their incense to his sighs.

And O! the bliss of blisses,  
Thou hast never roamed the tide  
In a shallop built for kisses,  
With that lady there beside;  
Believe me, such a minute  
On the lonely, laughing foam,  
Hath a thrill of rapture in it,  
Worth an age of bliss at home.

Then come to where the heather  
Spreads her mantle on the hill,  
And we'll roam the wild together,  
Or we'll rest beside the rill—  
And we'll spurn the canker glooming  
On thy wrinkled visage now,  
Till the brightest roses blooming  
Shall be mirrored in thy brow.

## MISCELLANY.

## LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

## A SOLEMN FACT.

"The poisonous drug he did not slight,  
'Twas proffered by the grave and gay;  
He drank, and midst such vain delight  
His youth and health soon passed away."

In the spring of 1824, I became acquainted with a young man whose name was 'Newton.' He was a gentleman of fine appearance, of the most amiable disposition, and in fact was the noblest looking fellow I ever saw. He came to our village accompanied by a young lady, who had been absent several months at a boarding school, and had now returned to her parents, 'an accomplished lady.' During her stay at this school she became intimately acquainted with Mr Newton, whose reputation was unblemished and in good improving business. He professed attachment to Eliza D., the lady through whose name he was introduced to me, and 'tis not strange that he was accepted. Eliza D. was the daughter of reputable parents, not wealthy, but possessing sufficient of the world's goods to ensure them comfort and retirement in that neat mansion; and no family in the vicinity were more 'looked up to' than was the family of Mr D. Thus situated, enjoying tranquility and happiness this amiable family lived in the pretty village of W. Eliza was a good girl—indeed her beauty was not striking, but then her disposition of her mind, where the ornaments of her character. She was loved and revered by all who knew her, and was celebrated in the little world around her. She was known by her attention to her parents and benevolence to the poor. Newton became intimate with the family of Mr D. and the old gentleman was pleased with

his deportment, and was proud to receive him as the future husband of their darling child. Mrs D. was not so well pleased, and remonstrated a little, but finally yielded to the opinion of her beloved husband, and Philip Newton was even welcomed with pleasure by each individual of that worthy family. \* \* \*

One year rolled into the back ground, and Philip Newton led the pretty Eliza to the altar of Hymen. They set out immediately for C., where Mr Newton lived, & took possession of the neat dwelling he had provided. About one year after I witnessed the union of the happy pair, I visited them. How was I surprised to see such neatness in the country. Their situation commanded a beautiful view of the rolling Connecticut, and every thing around them gave testimony of the perseverance and taste of Newton. And then within doors—there was the beauty. A little daughter was in the arms of Mrs Newton, and she held it towards me as I entered the house, and her countenance told the pleasure she felt. I cannot describe my feelings as I beheld the happiness which reigned uncurbed within this pleasant mansion. If such pleasure and enjoyment attended a married life, then says I, a wife I'll have as soon as I arrive home. But I was afraid, and so gave up the idea of binding myself for life. Tired of the country I resolved to try my fortune in a distant land, and without hesitation I set out. In due time I found myself in N. Orleans. Being successful in procuring a lucrative situation, I devoted my mind exclusively to 'money making.' Fortune and I were on good terms, and she denied me not. In 3 years after my arrival in that 'hot place,' I found myself in possession of 'five thousand clear.' I tho't of it, wanted to see mother and determined. With a round sum of lucre in my wallet, I turned my face and thoughts towards my home.

My course lay through the town of C., and when I arrived in the neat village where three years before I witnessed such felicity, my heart bounded with delight. The stage drove up to the village inn, and I proceeded to the house of my old friend. Without ceremony I blundered into the sitting room; but strangers were there. I excused myself as well as practicable, and inquired for the residence of Mr Newton. A poor old house was pointed out to me, and I soon stood at the door. I knocked and Eliza Newton was before me. I entered and seated myself near the fire, I looked around—how gloomy. The pale cheek of Eliza was in my sight. Oh how melancholy! a little boy was playing upon the floor and the little Amelia I had left was gone, poor Eliza I felt for, she seemed like another being. I cast my eyes around the smoky apartment, and on a bed in a dark corner lay Philip Newton. I approached the sleeping man and turning him to the light, I had a full view of his countenance. That was changed too. He was a drunkard, a miserable loathsome drunkard. \* \* \*

It was not needful for me to ask why that lovely woman was so. Why the neat mansion had been changed for the mean

hut. No, 'twas not needful. 'Twas rum; the damnable drug which is death's first assistant; the article which destroys the noblest work of God. Philip Newton was a confirmed drunkard—his wife a heart stricken, miserable woman—his little children almost fatherless, and—and—'twas enough. My heart never beat as then. I departed with a promise to call again—started for my native village, and learnt what my eyes confirmed. Philip Newton began his destructive career by gambling, from thence to dissipation; he began with perseverance as if to ruin his course rapidly; 'tis evident what produced the downfall of his prospects—his all. \* \* \*

I enquired within myself if Newton could be reformed. 'Tis possible, thought I, & my resolution was formed. In two days I was sitting by his scanty fire. He was sober then—but then that eye told his late frolic. After telling him the consequences of his conduct—of the misery he brought upon his lovely wife—his surviving child, he wept.

Oh, Albert, says he, how gladly would I reform—come back again could I.

What hinders, I asked, is there any reason why you cannot become a steady man?

My reputation is gone, he replied, my confidence is lost and what can I do?

Here the drunkard was choked for utterance.

But if you could obtain respectable employment, would you be industrious and sober? Ah, sir, try me.

Well, says I, your talents are above mediocrity—your health is very good, and if I could be assured you would fulfil your promise, I would—

Assist me, sir, he said.

Yes Philip, I would do all in my power to bring you back on the ground I left you three years ago.

The man moved not, his head bent down. His wife, his injured lovely wife Oh, I shall never forget the look she fixed on me at that moment. \* \* \*

In four weeks from that time, I was established in the mercantile business in the village of C., with Philip Newton for a partner. He was reformed and continues so this day. Eliza is changed as where the dwellings where I met them some time before. Newton is changed.

By the aid of a little cash, I have been the means of restoring an aimable family to society. An old friend from ruin, and a dear and much loved sister to health and happiness. ALBERT.

## NOTICE.



THE subscriber having located himself in Winthrop Village, intends carrying on the COOPERING BUSINESS in its various branches—he flatters himself that he will give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

HEZ'N HUTCHINS.

N. B. WANTED TO PURCHASE, White Ash and Oak bbl. Staves and Heading, Hoop Poles, and a few seasoned Pine Boards, for which a fair price will be paid. Winthrop, July 11, 1834. H. H.

## HORSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a good HORSE, 6 years old last spring; well broke and kind in any harness, and will be a valuable horse for a farmer. He will be sold at a bargain for cash or approved credit. Enquire at this office.